

"Siam Observer"
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in Siam.
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Siam Edition
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The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
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and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 111

BANGKOK, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.

JAVA-SIAM LINE

OF THE

Royal Packet S. N. Co.

(KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.)

DIRECT SERVICE

between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued for all Netherlands Indian and Australian Ports.

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DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,

Agents

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

The s.s. "Mata Hari" is expected on Saturday morning the 20th inst., and will load direct for Singapore on Sunday the 21st in the afternoon.

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The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited.

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SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA

(MONTHLY SERVICE)

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Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya

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Through booking to all Ports in Australia and New Zealand.

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THE ARRACAN COMPANY, LTD.

AGENTS

HARP HENG LONG

We beg to inform the Public that we have just opened our shop in Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We have received a large stock of Iron and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.

House and Boat Builders and Contractors are invited to pay us a visit.

Our prices are very moderate and we allow a discount of 5 per cent on cash purchases

KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,

Opposite Oriental Avenue on the NEW ROAD.

Executes all kinds of Tailoring in the latest fashions.

Send Post Card, and he will wait on you personally

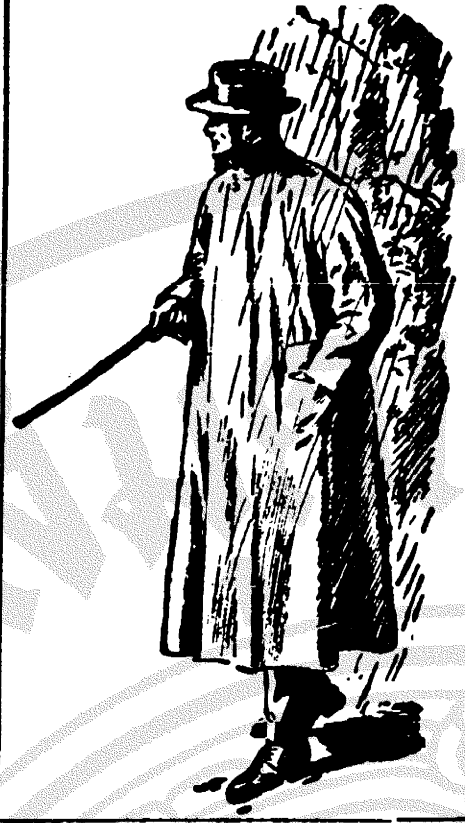
Notice.

I, the undersigned beg to notify all customers and clients that my business is now located at the new building at the corner of Klong Poh Yome and Bangrak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

'KELVIN' OIL SILK COATS HAVE ARRIVED!!!

"Kelvin" Oil Silk Coats are ideal for the tropics, as light as a feather yet absolutely Waterproof. Be prepared for the Rain, which are over-due.



Make a point of seeing this coat before the rush for Waterproofs begins, a splendid coat for Motoring.

**Price
Tos.
37.50
each.**

**Price
Tos.
37.50
each.**

"Kelvin" Coats can be supplied in all sizes. Colours. Fawn or Dark Green, all seams are sewn, sleeves have storm cuffs.

We Guarantee these coats arrived direct from the makers last week and are therefore in perfect condition.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD 1916

MAIL LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar"	June 12
" " " 26	" "Karmala"	" 26
" " " 9	" "Morea"	July 10
" " " 23	" "Khyber"	" 24
" " " 6	" "Medina"	Aug. 7
" " " 20	" "Mongolia"	" 21
" " " 3	" "Malwa"	Sept. 4

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

Leaves Singapore	Due London
s.s. "Nyanza" about July 10	Aug 18
" " " do do Aug 21	Sept. 29

OUTWARD—1916.

For China.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s.s. "Novara" April 30	s.s. "Morea"	April 1
" " " May 14	" "Khyber"	" 15
" " " 19	" " " "	" 15
" " " 28	" "Medina"	" 29
" " " 11	" "Mongolia"	May 13
" " " 25	" "Malwa"	" 27
" " " 30	" " " "	" 27
" " " 9	" "Kaiser-i-Hind"	June 10
" " " 23	" "Mooltan"	" 24
" " " 6	" "Kashgar"	July 8
" " " 20	" "Karmala"	" 22
" " " 3	" "Arakha"	Aug. 5
" " " 17	" "Khyber"	" 19

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the on-carrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

Circular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Hiranu Maru May 10	s.s. Kaga Maru June 7
s.s. Katori Maru " 24	s.s. Kamo Maru " 21

and fortnightly thereafter.

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS UNCERTAIN.

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Kamakura Maru May 16	s.s. Awa Maru July 11
s.s. Tamba Maru " 30	s.s. Shidzuoka Maru " 19
s.s. Yokohama Maru June 7	s.s. Kanakura Maru Aug. 8
s.s. Sado Maru " 27	s.s. Tamba Maru " 22

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

1916	1916
s.s. Aki Maru May 16	s.s. Nikko Maru July 14
s.s. Tango Maru June 13	s.s. Aki Maru Aug. 15

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.

For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

from choicest Concord Grapes.

Pure and Unfermented.

In Welch's you get Nature's best at its best.

Welch's Grape Juice is recommended by physicians as a tonic food, fruit nutrition in fluid form. It gives Zest to the appetite and is most gratefully received by fever patients and those who are convalescents.

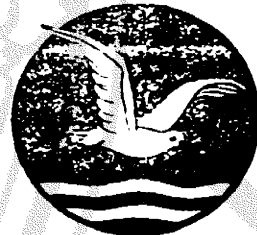
Serve it at the table, either plain or in combination with water.

Use it in colouring ices, desserts etc.

Price per qt. pt. split bottle

Tos. 1-50, 0-85, 0-55.

Oriental Store.



Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

via "Chumpon" ... Arr. about middle of July 1916

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Taku, Langnen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takbai, Kelantan, Becho Semerak, Bisut, Tringganu, Kretay and Singapore.

LEAVING BANGKOK.

s.s. "Prachatiok"	20 May 1916.	s.s. "Asiang"	17 May 1916.
" " " "	" 27 " "	" "Boribat"	" 24 " "
" " " "	" 3 June "	" "Prachatiok"	" 31 " "
" " " "	" 10 " "	" "Asiang"	" 7 June "
" " " "	" 17 " "	" "Boribat"	" 14 " "
" " " "	" 24 " "	" "Prachatiok"	" 21 " "

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samit, Chantaboon, Ban Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chutatchi" leaving every Saturday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai

s.s. "Krat" " " Wednesday " " and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have excellent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/4=\$15,000,000
SILVER 18,000,000
33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS
\$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STABB.

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Ansoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
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Canton Lyons Shanghai
Colon Malacca Singapore
Cochin Manila Sourabaya
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
Hongkong New York Yokohama
(Shanghai)

BANGKOK AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.
Drafts granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours - 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays - 9 a.m. to 12 noon
E. W. TOWNEND,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Bank

OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

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Sir Henry B. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K. C. M. G.
William Henry Neville Gochen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

G. B. ALLEN,

Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital de 48.000.000 de Francs.

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M. A. de Monpland, Deputy Chairman.

M. Bethend
M. L. Meeson
M. A. Rostand
M. L. Dorison
M. E. Roume
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M. Edgard Stern
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M. E. Ullmann
M. Comte A. de Germiny

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Government Supervisor—M. Demartial

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The rates of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Director.

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Saturdays—9 a.m. to 12 noon

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Hankow Pondicherry Tourane

OAMILLE HENRI,
Manager.

HARP VOIR LONG & CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed, Oils, Brasses, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silks always in stock.

IMPORTATION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
Tel. No. 535.

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun
Phra Boribun Raja Kosakorn
Phra Jaiyos Sombati Luang Rit
W. Brahmar, Esq. Narongron,
A. Willeke, Esq. A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.
The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India, and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rates of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental.

Apply for particulars.

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,

Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

BANGKOK LIBRARY.

Suriwongse Road,

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Sept. 1st to Feb. 28th—4 to 6.30 p.m.
March 1st to Aug. 31st—4.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tics. 20

Half yearly Subscription Tics. 12.

Quarterly do " 8.

Monthly subscription Tics. 3 for visitors only, who will be required to deposit Tics. 5.

Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. GITTIN

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English

Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50

per annum or Ticals 5

per mensem for

English Edition.

Ticals 25 per annum for

Siamese Edition.

"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

"Siam Maitri"

WEEKLY EDITION IN SIAMESE)

Ticals 12 per annum

Advertising Rates.

PER INCH.

One insertion ... Tics. 2.00
Two insertions ... 3.25
Three ... 4.50
Four ... 5.25
Five ... 6.00
Six ... (one week) ... 6.75
Two weeks ... 9.15
Three ... 11.55
Four ... (1st month) ... 13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

THE OFFICE MAN

leads a sedentary life; his brain grows sluggish—so does his liver. His health suffers—so does his business.

PINKETTES

the tiny laxatives, gently stimulate the bowels, thus toning up the system and nerves which lead to sparkling good health. Do not gripe.

Of all chemists, Tio 1/- per phial. Wholesale agents for Siam The British Dispensary, Bangkok.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR

FOR MAY, 1916.

May.	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
19	4 30	13 1	12	6-0
20	5 00	12 10	...	6-0
21	5 30	12 9	...	...
22	6 00	12 4	...	...
23	6 00	11 8	...	...
24	7 00	11 0	...	...
25	7 00	11 0	...	...
26	1 00	14 0	...	...
27	1 00	13 4	...	...
28	1 00	13 2	10	7-8
29	2 00	13 2	9-10	7-8
30	2 30	12 11	10-11	7-0
31	3 00	12 4	10-11	7-0

June	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	3 30	12 1	11-12	6-0
2	4 00	12 0	11-12	6-0
3	4 30	12 0	...	...
4	5 00	12 0	...	...
5	5 30	12 0	...	...
6	6 00	11 11	...	...
7	7 00	11 8	...	...
8	8 30	10 10	...	...
9	10 30	9 11	...	...
10	11 30	10 2	...	...
11	1 00	13 4	8	7-0
12	1 30	13 1	8-9	7-0
13	2 00	12 7	9-10	6-7
14	2 30	12 7	10-11	5-6
15	3 00	12 6	11-12	5-0

The Kaiser and Peace.

In view of the reported demand for peace now made in Berlin, and the Kaiser's suggestion to the U. S. Ambassador that America should open negotiations with the Allies, it is interesting to recall the facts of the situation many weeks ago as they presented themselves to the great German critic, Herr Maximilian Harden. The editor of the plain-speaking "Zukunft" magazine evidently dealt out some unpalatable truths to his audience, and the suppression of the paper is, therefore quite understandable. He said that Germany's "victory" to date was not the victory of any "genius" but of "the plain Schulzes, Meyers and Schmidts."

Germany must not blind itself to the fact that two outstanding failures had been scored: First, events on the Marne in September, 1914, had compelled the abandonment of the plan to crush France (Harden attributed this plan to the late Count von Schlieffen, Chief of the General Staff, who died several years before the war, and Count von Moltke, Chief of the Staffs when von Moltke's plan had not succeeded). Secondly, the plan to destroy the Russian Army after the "break through" in Galicia had not succeeded, "despite the brilliant campaign of the German armies."

What Harden called "the third decisive event of the war," the Balkan policy, "had only succeeded thanks to the mistakes of our enemies." It was not even to be ascribed to the defeat of the Russians but to the collapse of Anglo-French hopes in Gallipoli. Harden concluded his frank remarks as follows:

"At present the complete defeat of none of our principal foes has been achieved, to say nothing of the defeat of all of them. Much as we have accomplished, it is not yet victory. This must under all circumstances be enforced, but the task notwithstanding all that has been won, is colossal. Our antagonists evidently now figure on crumbling us up by a war of exhaustion, such as Wellington once waged against Napoleon in Spain, and therefore those of us at home must stick at no sacrifice in the way of self-denial. The Government must make a clean breast of affairs and secure our food supply. Thus far we have done no 'self-denying' at all. We have lived far too luxuriously."—Ex.

Norwegian Fjords as German Bases.

The Norwegian newspaper "Morgenbladet" on the 15th March, printed a notable article by Admiral Berresen on the subject of the Norwegian coast and German aspirations.

Admiral Berresen refers to the recently published study by Count Reventlow of the strategic disadvantages of the German coasts and the detriment to Germany's maritime position resulting from the fact that Germany is confronted in the North Sea by the British islands, which prevent the free passage of the German Fleet to the open sea, while the well-protected British Fleet would have sufficient time during the period which would be occupied by German ships in crossing the North Sea to assemble for an attack. Count Reventlow draws Germany's attention to the Western Fjords of Norway and their excellent harbours which would afford every facility for raids into the open Atlantic. Admiral Berresen says that this statement is worthy of consideration by Norwegians, and that, in fact, it is correct. It has been

come evident during the war that Norway possesses coasts which several Powers might envy. It is, the Admiral holds, perfectly intelligible that Germany should sigh for ports from which to pass outside the British barrier. Along the Norwegian coast are many open ice-free harbours which it would be almost impossible to block owing to the channel, 200 fathoms deep, stretching nearly the whole length of the coast, it being out of the question with such a depth of water to fix mines or use an anchored network for the purpose of catching submarines, such as exist on the British coasts.

Thus, having nothing to fear, a fleet with submarines might be stationed in a Norwegian Fjord and leave it when desired in order to enter the open sea and eventually to attempt to break down the blockade. Ironclads might safely move without having to apprehend mines and there would be a direct route to the Atlantic. No wonder Count Reventlow's month waters when endeavouring to find a solution of the problem of isolating Russia and attacking Great Britain on her flank, he contemplates the possibility of a domain under the Central Powers extending from Constantinople to North Cape. A glance at the map shows the importance of such a solution of the pan-Germanic problem.

Such aspirations, Admiral Berresen continues, do not correspond with Norwegian ideals, and happily, Norwegians would be able to prevent their realisation, though the task would be a great one. If the experiences of the present war were utilised Norway would be able, he thinks, to frustrate any effort of a hostile fleet to seize the Norwegian coast.

For instance, if an enemy's fleet entered Bergen or remained anchored in the roads there, Norwegian submarines could wait at the entrance while aeroplanes from the surrounding mountains could shell the enemy vessels' decks. The employment of such measures, combined with the use of mines, Admiral Berresen believes, renders possible the defence of the coast of Norway. In addition, however, it would be necessary for the State to encourage the development of enterprise producing motors, aeroplanes, mines, submarines, and other war supplies.

A Stomach Tonic.

A tonic dyspepsia is probably the commonest form of indigestion met with in the East.

This lack of tone in the digestive organs means that the stomach is no longer able to do its work as nature intended. The nerves that control it are weak, the glands that supply the digestive fluids are not working properly. Gas on the stomach, sour risings in the throat and constipation result. The cause of the trouble is thin blood. Stomach, nerves and glands are all dependent on the blood and when it gets thin and watery they are at once weakened. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and the first response from the stomach is a better appetite, freedom from distress after eating and an increase in ambition and energy generally. Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a stomach tonic and see how your general health improves.

GOLD MEDAL DALES' DUBBIN

THE SECRET OF BOOT EASE
Dales' Dubbin makes the leather soft and pliable, lengthens its life, keeps it thoroughly waterproof.
USE IT ON BOOTS, SADDLES, & HARNESSES
It is the best leather preservative and restorer known.
MANUFACTURED BY DALES, LTD., ENGLAND.

FINEST American Linen Writing Paper in different grades.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (OFFICIAL)

Strathmore Parchment 8 1/2 x 13 Tics. 4-05 Per Ream
Fairfield First Quality " " 5-00 "
" " " " 3-50 "
" " " " 4-10 "
Tekoa Linen Bond " " 2-75 "

OCTAVO SIZE (For Mercantile Work).

Strathmore Parchment 8 1/2 x 11 Tics. 3-50 Per Ream
Fairfield First Quality " " 4-20 "
" " " " 3-00 "
" " " " 3-60 "
Tekoa Linen Bond " " 2-10 "
" " " " 2-50 "
Certificate Bond " " 1-75 "
" " " " 2-00 "

PRINTING PAPER.

News, Ledger, Bank, Foolscap and Linen paper of every description and sizes. Prices on application.

"SIAM OBSERVER"
STATIONERY STORE.

The Bright Side of War.

Salonika, being both Jewish and Christian, has two days of rest a week, and the band plays on both. On Saturdays the British Army supplies the band, or sometimes two, for a Scottish regiment often sends its pipers as well. They play by the White Tower, and the occasion forms the climax of the Salonika week.

The White Tower is conventionally pointed out as the spot from which the Young Turk revolution started, but it is doubtful whether even that fateful occasion raised the excitement of the spectators to the pitch it reached at the first sight of the bare-kneed pipers strutting, skirling up and down.

Salonika is passing through a period of change. Even the White Tower itself is being modernized. From the time the Venetians built it 500 years ago until the Turks left it in the Balkan War, it was an object of well-deserved awe. The grim old tower is now no more formidable than the Crimean cannon you find in English corporation parks. Electric light and water are laid on inside.

The battlements are used by our sailors for a signal station. They have built a hen-run on the top and laid out a flower garden with earth carried up by bucketful. They have even got a bath there, and where tortured prisoners used to groan the English blue-jacket now nonchalantly takes his tub.

On the second storey of the Tower another English institution is installed. The country around Salonika is rich in archaeological remains, and has never been properly explored. The Allied Armies decided to take steps to preserve the relics that they found for the benefit of the Greek Government, to whom such discoveries naturally belong. A well-known English professor of archaeology was here already as a lieutenant in the R. N. V. B., and he was put in charge of the collection of British finds, which he is arranging at a local archaeological museum in the White Tower.

One of agreeable surprises about Salonika has been that its winter climate turned out far more genial than was expected, though now and then we have a day or two of drenching rain that make even Manchester men feel at home. When the clouds take a holiday, like to-day, the Salonika Force is really to be envied. The sun is brilliant and just strong enough to give you the delightful sensation of being warmed gently through your clothes for the first time.

Barring the risks of war—which it

is to be supposed, hoped even, are not entirely eliminated for the Salonika Force—this time of fresh air and hard work and good food must have put five years on the life of most of the troops here. It is half-past 10 now; but for the war most of these men would have been at this hour in a stuffy office, among the dusty cloth-bales of a gloomy warehouse, in a hot and clanging mill, or the dark, low gallery of a mine.

Fresh air; healthy, hard, muscular work; a ration-scale that few working-men's households know; freedom from responsibility; a sure job; good pals; and the consciousness that a man is doing his duty—there are not many soldiers at Salonika who have any serious quarrel with their lot. It is the bright side of war that we are seeing here.

Oriental Hotel.

Marvellous and Mystifying Entertainment by Magician and prestidigitator.

Professor Nicolas Lenz and Co.

On Saturday the 20th May 1916.

At 9 p.m. sharp.

The Filipino Orchestra will accompany.

Admission Trs. 5. Children half price.

Professor Lenz had the honour of performing before His Majesty the King of Siam, the Queen Mother and H. R. H. Prince Bhanuloke.

Tickets can be obtained at the Oriental and Commercial Hotels, Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. and British Dispensary.

12, 13, 18, 20

Oriental Bakery.

Oriental Avenue.

Daily supply of:—

White Bread, Large and small loaves, French rolls, dinner rolls, saltztaugen.

Fresh Cakes, Plum, Currant, Plain, Madeira and assorted tea cakes. Cakes of all other varieties made to order.

Rusks, Biscuits, Croustades, etc.

MOTOR CAR TYRES.

LOW PRICES AND ONLY BEST MAKES.

Goodrich

Moseley

United States

(Plain, chain, nobby)

Dunlop

Michelin

All

Stocked by

Siam Motor Works Ltd.

HAND MASSAGE.

An ingeniously made massage ready for use at any moment. Come and see it at our shop.

Prices.

Tcs. 7 First quality

" 5 Second "

S. IKESAKI, Tapan Mon.

Phathanakorn Cinematograph.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

A Capital Film.

Produced by the Famous Players Film Co.

The Redemption of David Carson.

The Famous Tale of a derelict's Regeneration.

In 4 Parts.

Jack Johnson in Paris.

A Boxing Drama in 2 parts.

The Knockout.

A two-parts Keystone Comedy.

THE NEW EXPLOITS OF ELAINE.

Episodes 19 & 20. In 1 Reels.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Paknam Railway Company Limited.

TIME TABLE.

PAKNAM—BANGKOK.					BANGKOK—PAKNAM				
Stations.	Train No.				Stations.	Train No.			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paknam Dep.	6.30	9.30	12.45	3.45	Bangkok Dep.	7.45	10.45	2.00	5.00
*Maha Wong ..	6.35	9.35	12.50	3.50	Sala Deng ..	7.52	10.52	2.07	5.07
*Ban Nang Greng ..	6.40	9.40	12.55	3.55	Klong Toi ..	8.00	11.00	2.15	5.15
Chorakhe ..	6.45	9.45	1.00	4.00	*Ban Kluei ..	8.05	11.05	2.20	5.20
*Samrong ..	6.50	9.50	1.05	4.05	Prakonong ..	8.10	11.10	2.25	5.25
Bangna ..	6.55	9.55	1.10	4.10	Bangdjak ..	8.15	11.15	2.30	5.30
Bangdjak ..	7.00	10.00	1.15	4.15	*Bangna ..	8.20	11.20	2.35	5.35
Prakonong ..	7.05	10.05	1.20	4.20	Samrong ..	8.25	11.25	2.40	5.40
*Ban Kluei ..	7.10	10.10	1.25	4.25	Chorakhe ..	8.30	11.30	2.45	5.45
Klong Toi ..	7.15	10.15	1.30	4.30	*Ban Nang Greng ..	8.35	11.35	2.50	5.50
Sala Deng ..	7.23	10.23	1.38	4.38	*Maha Wong ..	8.40	11.40	2.55	5.55
Bangkok Arr.	7.30	10.30	1.45	4.45	Paknam Arr.	8.45	11.45	3.00	6.00

*Trains stop only at the request of passengers.

Trains may leave intermediate stations 5 minutes before the stated time.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies have found this a priceless boon, so that on the day of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. These pills are then recommended to them, have their secret sale. At all Chemists and Druggists, or post free 8/- BOTTLE, CHEMIST, 80, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Fresh arrival of

Danish Dutch Manila Cigars

Egyptian Cigarettes

Tobaccos

Nai Lert Store.

Kiam Hoa Heng & Company.

Have just unpacked a new supply of Manila Cigars and Egyptian Cigarettes.

Manila Cigars.

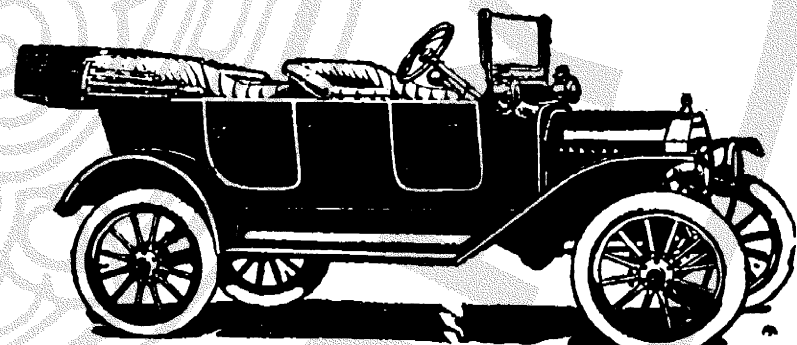
Reina Victoria
High Life in the East
Cortado de la Reina
Londres

Egyptian Cigarettes.

Effendi, Plain
" Straw Tips
" Gold
" Cork
Isis, Cork
Rudekeep, Straw
Lord Sobs, Gold
Majoie, Assorted
Royal, Gold
Emir, Gold

Kiam Hoa Heng & Co.

Sound Reasons for Buying a Ford Car



When you buy a Ford you are giving your pocketbook the same respectful and wise consideration that you exercise in your business affairs. You are going into the open market and laying out your funds to the very best advantage because in the Ford you are buying the greatest amount of utility and service the motor car market affords. Your wisdom continues to be manifest after the purchase because the Ford demands less of the pocketbook for cost of operation than any other car.

Book Early for Early Delivery at

The BANGKOK DOCK MOTOR GARAGE

Meklong Railway Co., Ltd.

TIME TABLE.

BANGKOK—MEKLONG.					MEKLONG—BANGKOK.					
Distance from Bangkok.	STATIONS.	Train No.				Distance from Meklong.	STATIONS.	Train No.		
		I.	III.	V.	VII.			VI.	VIII.	
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	P.M.	
Km. Bangkok Dep.	7.00	9.00	2.00	4.00		Km. Meklong Dep.	9.00	2.00		
33.1 Mahachai						B. Hlame				
Terminus Arr.	8.20	10.20	3.20	5.20		33.8 Terminus Arr.	10.20	3.20		
The Company's Steam Launches will meet Trains to carry through passengers across the Tachin River at a fixed rate.										
Distance from B. Hlame.	BANGKOK—MEKLONG.				Distance from Mahachai.	MEKLONG—BANGKOK.				
	STATIONS.	Train No.				STATIONS.	Train No.			
		III.	VII.				II.	IV.	VI.	VIII.
		A.M.	P.M.				A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Km. B. Hlame		10.30	3.50		Km. Mahachai		7.00	11.00	2.00	4.00
Terminus Dep.					Terminus Dep.					
33.8 Meklong Arr.	12.10	5.10	33.1		Bangkok Arr.	8.20	12.20	3.20	5.20	

BANGKOK TERMINUS: Opposite The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd.



Aufgebot.

Es wird hierdurch bekanntgemacht, dass der preussische Staatsangehörige **Otto Albert Lüders**, seines Standes Preussischer Regierungsbaumeister und Sektionsingenieur in der Königlich siamesischen Staats-Eisenbahn Verwaltung, geboren in Langelsheim am Harz, 32 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Khoo Tan in Nordiam, Sohn des Strassenmeisters Albert Lüders, wohnhaft in Schlüchtern, Regierungs-Bezirk Kassel, und der Ida Lüders, geborenen Ulrich, und

die preussische Staatsangehörige **Irene Klara Schädlich**, geboren in Breslau, 21 Jahre alt, wohnhaft in Bangkok, Tochter des Werkstätten-Vorstandes in der Königlich siamesischen Staats-Eisenbahn Verwaltung, Reinhard Schädlich, wohnhaft in Bangkok, und der Emma Schädlich, geborenen Golke, wohnhaft in Bangkok, beabsichtigen, sich miteinander zu verheiraten und diese Ehe in Gemässheit des Reichsgesetzes vom 4. Mai 1870 vor dem unterzeichneten Beamten abzuschliessen.

Bangkok, den 13. Mai 1916.
Der Kaiserliche Geschäftsträger und stellvertretende Generalkonsul.
(L. S.) **Dr. Remy.**

Transport Company Motor (2456) Ltd.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the premises of the **Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.** on Saturday the 27th inst., at 6 p.m. for the purpose of considering the Report & Balance sheet, declaring a dividend and transacting any other ordinary business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
P. A. TRAILL,
Acting Secretary.

19th May 1916. 19, 23, 26.

For Sale.

B.A.M. Mad Dog, winner of several races. Price Tcs. 3000.

Apply to:
A. P.
c/o "SIAM OBSERVER"
(t.f.m.)

Notice.

The Ladies' String Band will play at the **Hotel Europe from the 1st of June 1916** and every evening thereafter.
16-2 J.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS:—
Ex s/s "Ceylon Maru"
"Carnarvonshire"
"Peles"
and Balances ex s.s. "Keelung", "Ben-lodi", "Gleniffer", "Monmouthshire", "Ningchow", "Teucer" & "Neleus", are hereby notified that same have arrived per s.s. "Katong" on 16th inst., and will be landed and stored at our Wharf.
Goods not cleared within 3 days after final discharge of cargo will be liable for go-down rent.

BORNEO CO., LIMITED.
Agents.

In the Press.

Motorist's Guide Book.

In English and Siamese. Practical instructions for the running, care and upkeep of motor-cars, cycles and boats. Local information of utility to motorists, regulations, etc., with two maps of Bangkok and its environs.

For particulars as to advertising.
Apply to:
BENJAMIN A. PERIERA.

Bangkok.

Expanded Metal

made from best **British Steel** various sizes and sections in Stock.

Milners' Safes

Patent fire and thief resisting.
several sizes in Stock.

Bangkok Dock Co., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

IN STOCK B. M. C. TO-DAY.

FISH
Dried Cod
Codroe Caviare
Haddock
Filletted Fish
Kippers

Pheasants
Turkeys
Boiled Ham on cut
Raw Ham on cut
French Ham on cut
Breakfast Bacon

CHEESE
Gruyere
Savoie
English Margarine
Full Cream Gruyere
(in small tins)

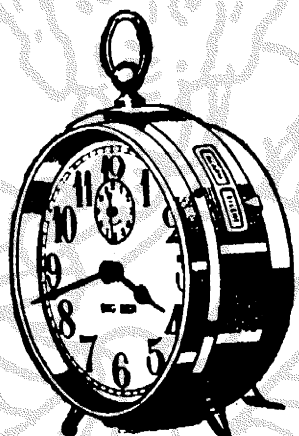
Fresh Australian Apples.

Fresh Australian Butter.

The "Big Ben"

intermittent alarmclock
has everything in
his favour:

Quality, looks, and style.



Slender, massive, richly plated, he stands seven inches tall with well shaped, distinct hands and a big, broad dial easily visible in the dim morning light.

Big Ben's voice in deep and jolly, pleasing to hear.

He is a clock of unlimited service.

Sole Importers. **S. A. B.**

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

New Arrivals of Chemicals

Acid · Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
etc., etc., etc.

Prices on application.

THE

Great War.

Military Service Bill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 18.
The Military Service Bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons by 250 votes to 35.

The Casement Trial.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 18.
The Casement proceedings today were confined to evidence confirming the Attorney General's statement. The court adjourned with the case for the Crown practically completed. It is expected that the magisterial hearing will be concluded to-morrow.

General Townshend.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 18.
General Townshend has arrived at Constantinople.

In the Verdun Region.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 18.
Paris.—The communique says there was only lively artillery work in the Verdun region and the complete defeat of a small German attack.

Russians Occupy Mamahatun.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 18.
Petrograd.—The Russians have occupied the town of Mamahatun about thirty miles to the north-west of Erzindgan.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FROM the American Consulate General we have received a trade list containing a list names of American manufacturers and exporters who are desirous of opening up business connections in Siam. Catalogues and trade papers from these firms are on view at the reading-room of the Consulate. Samples of various goods may also be inspected and information with regard to American manufacturers and their goods will be furnished.

Departures.

The following passengers are leaving by the s.s. "Katong" to-day:—Mr. H. A. Jones, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Davis, Mr. Taylor, Scott, Mr. Winter, Nai Sugiem, Luang Ayakarn, Khun Paysat.

Base-ball.

A match-game will be played at the Sports Club on the cricket pitch to-morrow evening. Full sides have already been selected and a big game is expected. Chairs will be provided for visitors on the field.

The King of Spain.

The Spanish Ambassador in Berlin is in charge of French interests, and the American Minister of the British interests. Two months ago someone from England wrote personally to the King of Spain about some prisoners of war. He took up the case, and he now engages in a great deal of personal communication on behalf of individuals through the Foreign Office, and War Office business is still done through Mr. Gerard. Anyone for whom the King of Spain acts receives a personal letter from his palace at Madrid, and he is indefatigably enthusiastic in this relief work. He is strictly impartial, and in no way tries to curb Teutonic machinations in Spain, although his own sympathies and those of his wife must be very pro-English. What the King stands for is charity, and when the history of the war comes to be written the world will appreciate the part that he has played.

It is quite possible that the eventual invitation to an armistice may be made through him if the Germans do not wish directly to approach the Allies.

PADDY REPORT FOR MAY 17.

Nasuan 1300 coyans at Tcs.	84/98 each
Samruang 1070 " " "	76/88 "
Namuang 20 " " "	74/75 "
Total Coyans	2390 "
18 May 1916.	
Nasuan 1400 coyans at Tcs.	81/98 each
Samruang 1040 " " "	78/87 "
Namuang 10 " " "	73/74 "
Total Coyans	2490 "



Court Circular.

DUSIT PARK,
Thursday, May 18.

This afternoon His Majesty the King paid a visit to the Royal Pages College on the occasion of the College's Visakha Party. The King was received on arrival by His Excellency Phya Prasiddhi Subhakara (Managing Governor) Phya Borihar Rajamanob (Director of the College) and the other masters of the College. A Guard of Honour was provided by The King's Own Wild Tiger Cadets. His Majesty proceeded to the Recreation Hall of the College, where His Royal Highness Prince Damrong (The Honorary Visitor), His Excellency Phya Dhamasakdi Montri (The Visitor) and His Royal Highness the Prince of Chandauburi, Their Excellencies Phya Varabongsba Bibadhana, Phya Burus Ratna Rajaballoha, Phya Buri Navarath, Phya Sri Varavongsa and Phya Baisai Silpasatra (Governors) awaited The King's arrival, together with the parents and guardians of the boys and a number of invited guests.

His Majesty took his place on the platform, on which a special altar had been erected and graciously conferred the senior master's gowns on Their Excellencies Phya Baisai Silpasatra (Director General of Education) Phya Medhadibadi (Director of Text Books) and Luang Bilas Varnasara (a master of the college) and the teacher's gowns on Nai Hee Urasya Nanda and Nai Tek Yong Gandha Sinha (teachers of the college).

Phya Barihara Rajamanob then reported to His Majesty the number of Masters, Assistants and Students past and present, at the end of which The King lit the candles at the altar. A short service was held in which His Majesty himself led the Adoration and the Hymns. The King then was pleased to deliver an address for the benefit of the teachers and boys exhorting them to be good Buddhists in accordance with the teachings of Our Lord the Buddha.

At the close of The King's Address, the Students sang the Scout Song, the School Song and the National Anthem. Tea was then served, after which His Majesty was graciously pleased to distribute the Visakha gifts. The King then left the College, being escorted to the gate by the Students who ran alongside the car and loyally cheered His Majesty.

This evening, at Dusit Park Palace, His Majesty was pleased to receive Sub-Lieutenant His Serene Highness Prince Danadara (son of Major-General His Royal Highness Prince Adisara A.D.C.) and his wife on the occasion of their marriage.

His Majesty was graciously pleased to make them a monetary present and blessing.

News From Egypt.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote on the 7th April. The defenders of the Canal recently carried out a daring aerial raid. Six machines started from two different points with the object of attacking the Turkish camp at Bir Hassana. About forty bombs were dropped on buildings, and a reservoir and trenches were blown to pieces; the place, in the words of an airman, having all the appearance of a volcano in eruption. Some of the small body of infantry there fired on our machines, whereupon one of the pilots turned back and descending to about 200 feet opened fire on them from behind with his machine gun, scattering the men and a tentful of officers all over the desert. The machines all returned safely to our lines having accomplished with complete success a raid of 200 miles out and home. Beyond this fact there is no activity to report on the Eastern Front. On the west all is quiet, and the authorities are busy receiving incoming fugitives and settling them down. A fugitive from Syria relates that things could not have been worse when he left Syria. Food was very scarce. The government had put up a notice that no one could keep in his house more than half a hundred weight of wheat and was commandeering stocks right and left. All the wheat which could be obtained was being sent to Constantinople, where the Germans were expected to arrive at any moment and whence it was to be sent on to Germany. A veritable reign of terror existed everywhere. Prominent and respectable notables were daily arrested for trumped up offences and either executed or banished to the interior. Djimal was almost dictator and although the famous German Staff Officer, Colonel Von Kressenstein, was with him he had little power as Djimal declined to take orders from Germans. He added that people, especially the weaker tribes, were jubilant at the advent of the British.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by our Correspondents.)

The War and Quinine.

To the Editor of the "Siam Observer," Sir,

Siam has probably felt the pinch of the Great War less than other civilized countries but there is one war and that perhaps not easily appreciated in Bangkok in which she undoubtedly does feel it and that is in the enormously increased price of quinine.

Here in Bangkok, probably one of the healthiest of the world's great cities, malarial fever is not very prevalent and should bad cases occur there are admirable hospitals where these cases can be dealt with, this however is not so elsewhere.

Practically throughout Monthon Bayab malaria is very bad indeed and there are no Government Hospitals there to minister to the wants of the poor. If the poorer classes in this Monthon have to go to Hospital they must go to a Mission Hospital and I believe I am correct in saying that in such cases every endeavour is made while they are under treatment to convert them to Christianity.

The Missionaries certainly sell quinine but I expect there is a considerable difference in the price at which the Christian and the Buddhist can purchase it. If Government Dispensaries were provided in the up-country towns so that anyone could purchase quinine and other necessary household medicines and be told how much medicine to take etc., I am quite sure that it would be a great blessing to the people and would easily defray expenses at the same time. I have also heard that there is a lot of bogus quinine, in the shape of tablets, sold in Bayab.

I am etc.,
X.

Anarchist Plotter.

A cable message published in Australia on April 14 referred to the arrest of Jean Crones (erroneously described as a German) on a charge of having attempted to poison a Roman Catholic prelate and a large number of guests at a public banquet in Chicago on February 10. Writing of this anarchist and his assistant Joseph Allegrini, a New York correspondent says:—

These men planned the assassination by poison of 400 guests at a banquet given on February 10 in the house of Chicago's University Club, in honour of the new Catholic Archbishop, the Rev. George W. Mundelein, who had been brought to that city from Brooklyn. Owing to a fortunate accident no guest lost his life, although about 150 were ill for some time. Among these were a bank president, a judge, and several bishops. The list of guests included the Governor of the State and the mayor of the city.

Crones is an anarchist, as has been said. He was the assistant chief at the University Club, and he explained in a letter, which he afterwards sent to a newspaper, that, as he loved science and hated religion, he thought the world would be benefited if he should make "a good clean up" at this banquet. He expressed regret that at least 100 had not died of the poison which he put in the soup. It appears that he placed several hundred grains of arsenic in five large cans of soup. After he had done this, and in his absence, the chef, his superior officer, was led to think, owing to the appearance of the liquid, that the soup in four of the five cans was spoiled. He threw this soup away, made four cans in the place of them, and mixed with them the contents of the fifth can. Therefore the poison was diluted, and only one-fifth of the original quantity went to the table. This saved the lives of many guests, for the chemists who discovered the poison say that perhaps 400 would have died if only three of the poisoned cans had been served. Even with only one can, the doctors summoned in haste to the dining-hall were very busy for several hours giving relief to those who were ill.

When the police looked for Crones he could not be found. The room which he had occupied resembled a chemical laboratory. In it were many kinds of poison, a stock of explosives, and a small library of anarchist books and pamphlets. Crones had been a student in chemistry of a well-known correspondence school, whose headquarters are near New York. Letters which he had failed to destroy showed that he and Allegrini were members of a small committee of anarchists who had planned the destruction of public buildings in Chicago. The letters gave instructions about the making and the use of bombs—small ones, to be thrown at policemen, and larger ones, that could be used effectively

Will Shackleton be Saved?

Anxiety about the fate of Sir Ernest Shackleton is somewhat relieved by the statement of Sir Douglas Mawson, the leader of the Australasian Antarctic expedition, that there is no cause for undue alarm and by the sanguine view taken by the explorer's father.

The Aurora, the relief ship, which should have awaited Sir Ernest's return from the Pole after his dash across the Antarctic Continent, broke adrift in the ice, and after being carried away from the Ross Sea, where she had laid up, made her way to New Zealand.

The result is that the explorer when he reached the edge of the ice barrier would find no ship awaiting him and would need to exert all his resourcefulness to solve the problem of existence until such time next year as a relief ship can get through.

"None of us is worrying," said Sir Ernest Shackleton's father. "If my son does arrive at the Ross Sea base there ought to be plenty of food there for all for a long time. Clothing would be their greatest difficulty, but they could surmount that to a great extent by killing seals."

"If Sir Ernest has not got through he will retrace his steps to the other end and rejoin the Endurance. (The ship that brought him from South Georgia to his starting point) in the Weddell Sea."

"It is not such an anxious position. The same thing happened to Sir Douglas Mawson."

"No News Not Bad News." "No news is not necessarily bad news," said Mr. Herbert Ponting, the photographer who accompanied the Scott expedition, and whose wonderful film lectures on the Antarctic have aroused such widespread interest.

"Sir Ernest Shackleton is a man of such resourcefulness that we may reasonably hope he will overcome all the difficulties to be encountered. If he has reached his Ross Sea base he would find that stores had been landed and possibly depots containing food laid out at regular intervals for some considerable distance across the ice-barrier whose edge joins the Ross Sea."

"There is also Captain Scott's winter quarters on Ross Island on which meat with his own stores. For fresh meat there are the seals."

"I do not believe it would be possible to recall Sir Ernest Shackleton in the Ross Sea before January next, for that is the earliest period the sea, frozen over during the fierce Antarctic winter, will be navigable. But in Captain Scott's winter quarters there must be provisions to last a year."

"We can imagine Sir Ernest's feelings when on reaching the Ross Sea he found his ship gone and himself condemned, like Sir Douglas Mawson, to remain another season in the Antarctic. He would stand on the edge of the ice-barrier knowing nothing of what had happened in the world beyond for fifteen months. The war might have ended for all he knew."

"An ordinary man might well feel appalled in such a plight, but Polar explorers such as Sir Ernest Shackleton are built of sterner stuff, and instead of bemoaning his fate he would promptly set about arranging his winter quarters. For that reason I feel as hopeful as others that the next news we have of Sir Ernest Shackleton, however long delayed, will be favourable."

"There is nothing surprising in the Aurora having gone adrift. Captain Scott's ship, the Terra Nova, was several times blown out to sea by the blizzards."

"Sir Ernest Shackleton's plight is not unprecedented. Commander Campbell and the members of Captain Scott's northern party, when the Terra Nova was unable to reach them, burrowed holes in the ice and lived a primitive existence for six months, living on seal meat and seaweed and their little stock of provisions."

against groups of persons leaving a church "and discussing the sermon." During the last year there have been many fires in Chicago churches, and it is now believed that they were started by Crones and his associates. Two weeks after the banquet in that city 40 Methodist ministers became ill at a dinner in San Francisco.

Crones has not been found, but he has sent letters to newspapers in New York, and has threatened to return to Chicago and "wipe out" the churches there. The letters are curious productions. He has been in this country only three years, and he cannot use the English language correctly. He enumerates the articles left in his room, gives chemical formulae for the poisons he had prepared, and explains why he "did it." He poisoned the soup because he hated priests. He was convinced that Christianity was a failure. The police are still looking for him.

CROUP.

This disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effectual and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by British Dispensary.

"Pacifying" Mexico.

Hard Task for America.

If it be true that German intrigue is assisting to embroil the Washington Government with Mexico, the move is indeed an adroit one. For the task of "pacifying" her disorderly neighbour will go a long way toward deflecting the attention of the United States from the European situation, and will strengthen the influence of those who insist that the problems of the American continent are enough to occupy the State and War Departments at one time. If a policy of intervention is adopted at all, it will have to be carried out in a thoroughgoing fashion. A mere flying expedition or a demonstration of force will not be enough. The United States will find itself committed to a campaign which will not be over until the whole territory of Mexico is reduced to order. What that means may be partly understood from the fact that the total area of Mexico is 769,000 square miles. That is to say, Mexico is more than six times as large as the whole of the United Kingdom; or, measured by another standard, it is nearly as large as Germany, Austria, France, Italy, and Norway put together.

At one time the General Staff of the United States army contemplated an invasion from the north as the main feature of a Mexican campaign, if intervention became necessary. It is believed that this plan has been recently revised in favour of the use of Vera Cruz as a base for an attack upon the capital, Mexico City. There are two important precedents for this strategy. In a previous American war with Mexico, General Scott landed near Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847, and entered Mexico City on the following September 20. The Emperor Maximilian, with 40,000 troops of the flower of the French army, disembarked at the same port on January 7, 1862, and did not reach the capital until June 10, 1863.

As the crow flies, it is only 180 miles from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Unless the American commander can transport his forces by airship, he will scarcely be able to follow the bird's route, inasmuch as it barely escapes the top of Mount Orizaba, an extinct volcano 18,000 feet high and perpetually covered with snow. To avoid this obstacle, the Mexican Railroad passes to the south of it, while the newer and narrower-gauge Inter-oceanic Railroad makes a detour to the north. The more accessible route is that of General Scott, which corresponds to the line of the latter railway. It is unlikely that either railway would be of much service to an invading force. On both lines there are hundreds of places where a single dynamite cartridge would break up the line for days or weeks, either by blowing up a culvert over a deep ravine or by throwing down tons of rock from the overhanging mountains to obstruct the track.

An Uphill Task.

This possibility suggests the main difficulty with which an invading army would have to cope—the nature of the ground. From Vera Cruz to Mexico City it is uphill nearly all the way. Most of the fighting would be done in narrow defiles, with Mexican soldiers occupying the heights. Take, for instance, the route of the Inter-oceanic Railroad, about 285 miles in all. For about 40 miles from Vera Cruz to Cololado, the road is level. Then the rugged country begins. At Jalapa, only 82 miles from the coast, the country has already risen to an altitude of 4,610 feet, or nearly 57 feet to a mile. At Puebla, 94 miles further on, the elevation is 7,125 feet. The intervening terrain is of such a character to make the effective use of artillery by an invading force well-nigh impossible. The passes that could be negotiated are few, and easily defended. In short, the difficulties of making one's way through such a country and of keeping the lines of communication intact are so great that it would be quite idle to speculate on the length of time it would take for even Vera Cruz to Mexico City.

Meanwhile, no doubt, an invasion would be in progress from the north—probably by two routes, one from Laredo and the other from El Paso. When ultimately, via Queretaro and Huichapan, the invaders had reached the capital, they would have about 2,500 miles of communication to keep open, and the territory in effective occupation would not be more than twenty miles on either side of the railway. Presumably too, substantial garisons would have to be left in the cities that had been taken. There would remain, still untouched, a vast territory to the west of the trunk lines of the Mexican national railways. An authority who knows this region well has described it as consisting of "inaccessible plateaux, great mountain chains, canyons that are veritable rents in the continent, passes that could be defended by a single machine-gun against army corps, and valleys in which the defenders could subsist with ease." Parts of this territory are such that "those holding them could go to war between crops and manage to keep the invaders at bay."

Mexico's "Preparedness."

It has to be remembered, with re-

Chubb's Safes

HAVE AGAIN

Proved Their Worth

IN THE RECENT

FIRE

AT THE

Teck Lee Rice Mill

The contents were absolutely unharmed.

Of two safes installed, one had already successfully resisted the fire at The Teck Lee Mill in 1914.

The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

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LIFE.

China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

MARINE.

World Marine and General Insurance Company, Ltd.

MOTOR CAR RISKS.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Limited.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SIAM.

MUSIC EVERY NIGHT.

THE FILIPINO BAND

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will play nightly at the

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From Saturday, April 22nd, Commencing at 8 p.m.
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Telephone 133.)

Books Just Received.

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ward to all the expeditions contemplated, that the Mexico of to-day is a very different "proposition" from the Mexico of 1847 or 1862. She has an ammunition factory of her own and a superior military school. Some of her leaders are men of genuine military capacity, and the civil dissensions of the last few years have given her fighting men an experience that would count for something. In 1913 when the United States seemed previously on the brink of intervention, the estimates of competent American military authorities as to the number of men that would be required to "pacify" Mexico varied from 300,000 to 500,000, and an expenditure of a million dollars a day was commonly regarded as a minimum. Further, if Mexico is a difficult country to get into, it would be scarcely less difficult, for other reasons, to get out of. Intervention might well bring the United States to a point where it would feel compelled to take over the administration of the country—as in the case of Cuba.—to assume, for an indefinite period, responsibility for the safety of foreign residents and their property. The cost of intervention, both in men and money, would certainly be so heavy that we may be sure nothing but a conviction of its overwhelming necessity will induce President Wilson to take any irrevocable step.—Ex.

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Herr Harden On Peace Terms.

The general tendency to regard Germany as standing on the brink of critical "decisions" is reflected in an article by Herr Harden in the *Zukunft*. He depicts Germany as being reasonably unwilling "to be compelled to lay waste fresh areas of the world and to redouble the triumphs of death," but as being no longer able to be content with an interminable defensive. He writes:

"Six months ago the Germans could be content with defence, holding and using what they had conquered, and saying to the enemy: 'We will not budge until you compel us to repel you.' Now it is too late. . . . Can we wait until the enemy has spied out every feature of our system of war economics, and until at last there creep upon us the state of want which at present is mere lies. It cannot be denied that our third harvest would be more difficult than the second, that it would be difficult to make good our supplies—raw materials—and that our expenditure of money would increase immediately. After three blockade years others would occupy the places in the chief markets from which it seemed impossible that German trade could be expelled. Dare we wait? The enemy's longing for delay gives us the answer: 'No.'"

In these circumstances, according to Herr Harden, Germany ought not merely to whisper, but to shout, that there is still a short space of time during which Germany might come to terms. She "does not want Europe to become poor and desolate." She has won great victories, but "reason warns her against stretching the bow too tight." Without loss of honour her enemies might make a decent and "enduring" peace, which "would not bolt and bar the way to gradual reconciliation and European harmony."

Herr Harden then suggests peace offers, which are, apparently, to include a little disarmament, a little international socialism, and a proposal to pool war expenses! He says that Germany should address her enemies as follows:

"A limitation of armaments, adapted to the new graduations of power, is thinkable, for a nation which has got the indispensable breathing-space need not wear so much armor as if it still had to win this breathing-space against the sword of other armed nations. Conceivable also is a War Debts Association, which would be a firm support

of the will for peace. Do you want to escape from the fog of lies into clear air, and to leave the crumbling pomp and vanities of palaces already undermined for the clean halls of honorable community in labor, which in a generation might wipe out a part of the damage done yesterday and today? You will find us not unreasonable. Are the survivors to feel that the war, in spite of all its horrors, has brought the white races of Europe forward, and so erected a permanent monument to the fallen, or are your people still to be swindled with the pretence that the strong and stubbornly efficient Germans must be so thrown down that they cannot rise up again in any near future? There is still time—a short time—for agreement."

Peace Or Desperate Warfare.

Herr Harden considers that, having made these benevolent proposals, Germany will have a perfectly clear conscience. If they are refused, Germany will have paid "the last debt which she owed to the world and to humanity," and can proceed to be more frightful than ever, with complete indifference to the views of neutrals and especially of the United States. Herr Harden writes:

"We are not to be caught in pincers between a miserable peace and exhaustion by a long war—with the consolation that a long war will devastate the world, enemies as well as friends. We will not wait upon your pleasure. If there must be death, we will determine the hour. No neutral State could expect us to think of its advantage and its comfort rather than of the security of our life. If the dispute with the United States can be covered over with any respectable formula there need be no splitting of hairs; after a settlement the Anglo-American dispute about the right to export and about the making of cotton contraband would soon become hot."

"But if Britain is yearning for proof that we cannot wound her in the heart with submarines and air craft, and if she will not discuss peace until this has been proved, the United States must reconcile itself to the conviction that no further hesitations will cripple our submarine war and that no stars and no stripes will protect a ship in the war zone. . . . We are not tired and not afraid, and 19 months have not paled our resolution. A worthy and moderate peace is welcome, but the enfeebling of Germany's power to strike—never!"—Ex.

Siam Observer.

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Verdun in 1870.

In view of present events it becomes of immediate interest to inquire why the Prussian Staff regarded Verdun of such supreme importance in the campaign of 1870. Two important reasons were given by Colonel von Tidemann in a book dealing with the siege.

First its occupation was important for the armies before Paris, and for the forces operating in the west of France, because the fortress barred the direct line of railway from the Middle Rhine to Metz by Chalons and Paris. This line was incomplete in 1870, and Verdun was a terminus, and it was a matter of some chagrin to the besiegers that it had not been completed to Metz. The second reason was that Verdun was a "barrier" in the military sense, on the road from Middle Rhine, through the Argonne, to Chalons and Paris. Although these reasons are in some respects less forcible than in 1870, they cannot entirely have lost their validity.

A Tale of Old Time.

The story of the siege of 1870 reads to-day like a chapter out of the history of primitive warfare. Forty-six years ago the modern science of fortification had not come into being. There was no reason why it should, since modern guns throwing huge projectiles twelve or fifteen miles were unknown, and the destructive power of high explosive shells remained to be discovered. When the Prussians invested Verdun towards the end of August, they found it still defended by the simple fortifications prepared by Vanban, with what they themselves described as a "formidable citadel." The high walls and deep moats of the city made it "impregnable"—the word is that of no less a person than Marshal von Moltke himself. It was defended by 140 guns, and the garrison did not exceed 6,000 men. The first bombardment failed entirely, and as the enemy could not wait on his way to Paris, he crossed the Meuse simultaneously above and below the fortress, leaving behind a containing force.

Yet so accustomed to victory had the Germans become that one of their provision trains taking it for granted that the place had already fallen drove straight into the city, and was taken prisoner. When, later on, 200 German shells were fired at the citadel, it was thought to be a terrible bombardment. Later on the besiegers were reinforced from Metz, and opened fire with fifty-two guns, but in a few hours several of their batteries were silenced and fifteen guns put out of action; yet no sooner was a French gun injured than it was replaced. Eventually the German guns had to cease firing for lack of ammunition. When, however, at the end of ten weeks, large numbers of fresh guns were got into position, and ostentatious preparations made for a regular siege, the French Commander surrendered "in order to avoid bloodshed and the destruction of the town."

Rumania's Time for Intervening.

Rome, April 12.—Amongst Rumanian personages who have arrived in Rome from Athens are a colonel and two magistrates, and they have supplied the following information on the situation in Rumania:—

Several Rumanian politicians and officers were recently sent on a visit to Germany, Austria, and Russia, in order to obtain information as to the military, economic, and political conditions in those countries. These gentlemen returned to Bucharest, and were received, one after the other, by the King and M. Britannio. Naturally, as they belonged to opposing parties, their reports had to be accepted with a certain reserve. Nevertheless, the Government and the King were able to obtain a sufficiently exact idea of the situation in the belligerent countries, and particularly in Austria and Russia. The results of these inquiries will enable Rumania to come to a decision in regard to the European war.

My informants were absolutely convinced that Rumania would never join the Central Empires, because Austria is cordially and profoundly hated throughout the whole of Rumania. She might remain neutral, but she would never take up arms in favour of Austria against Russia. They did not believe, however, that Rumania would remain neutral until the end of the war; she would intervene at the moment when she was certain that her action would really be decisive in obtaining the victory for the Entente. It was untrue that Rumania had already decided to intervene in the spring. The season did not matter. If the opportunity had presented itself Rumania would have intervened even in the winter, because her whole army was equipped for a winter campaign.

My informants asserted that the opinion is held in Bucharest that the operations on the great European fronts will not produce any decisive results without energetic action by the Allies in the Balkans. One great Balkan victory would more easily decide Rumanian intervention than a great Russian victory in Galicia.

As to Rumania's relations with the belligerents, it may be said that they are very cordial with England, France, and Italy, excellent with Russia, normal with Germany and Turkey, and cold with Austria and Bulgaria.

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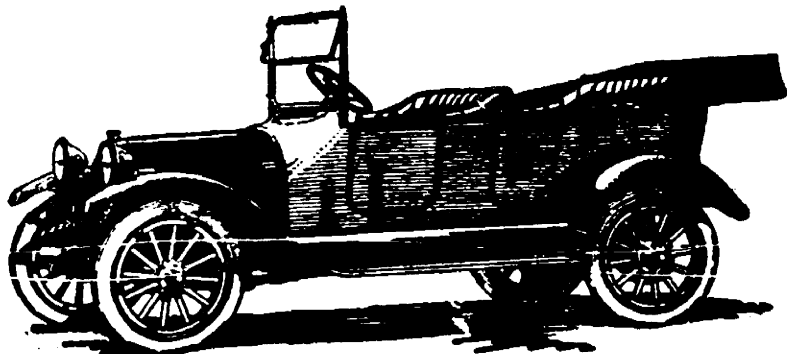
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North Sea Fight.

Sailor's Account of Battle in a Snowstorm.

When the Admiralty lifts the veil of secrecy surrounding the latest dash by the British Fleet to the German coast, one of the boldest and most exhilarating feats yet executed by the Navy will be revealed. Never in their history have our intrepid seamen essayed anything more audacious and perilous than the coup which was recently accomplished by them in the teeth of the German Fleet.

A furious tempest and a blinding snowstorm swept over the North Sea during the operations, but Commodore Tyrwhitt was determined to carry out his job at all costs, and he led his squadron through the treacherous minefields so carefully prepared by the Germans without the loss of a single life.

Thrilling was the collision between the Medusa and the Laverock. Only a miracle saved the crew of the doomed vessel, which was tossed about by huge waves in such a manner as to make it seem almost impossible that any human being could survive. Yet it is officially recorded that not a soul perished. Commodore Tyrwhitt's handling of the affair demonstrates again that the Germans have good reason to dread the attacks of such superb seamen. The British squadron, led by the Cleopatra, exhibited conclusive proof of ascendancy and also of a superior strategy which, under more favourable weather conditions, must certainly have lured the German vessels to destruction. From one who took part in the raid a special correspondent learned some of the details of the encounter.

Itching for a fight. We had been itching for a scrap for a long time (he began), and when the word went round that we were going for the German coast, we rubbed our hands, danced on the deck, and sang "Now we shan't be long." I had been in a few things before, but this was the opportunity for which we had all been waiting. We saw by the papers that the German fleet was looking for us, and now we were going out to give them a really hearty welcome. We were a jolly squadron when we set out for the German coast. We had gramophones and mouth-organs, and a few tin whistles to liven the voyage. Our sailors were in the best of spirits, and their enthusiasm and keenness at the prospect of having a taste of the real thing at last couldn't be damped—not even by one of the heaviest gales and snowstorms on record.

The cold was intense, and altogether the weather was far from ideal for a

ding-dong battle on the high seas. You've got to take things as they come, and heaven and earth would not have made us abandon our job on this occasion. In order to reach the German coast we had to feel our way through many minefields. It was terrible work; but Commodore Tyrwhitt knows every inch of the North Sea. The journey was very long, and it was not until one o'clock on Saturday morning that we got near the German coast. We were now going full steam ahead for our goal. All decks were cleared for action, the men were standing by the guns, and the bows ploughed through the angry seas like razors. The order came to slow down. We managed to steer through all the hidden dangers successfully, and about three o'clock a.m. the curtain went up on the strangest vision which has ever been seen at sea.

A Scrap in a Gale. The weather, as I have said, was none too promising in the beginning. It quickly grew worse, and just as the show was about to begin a terrific gale sprang up. Battle cruisers, destroyers, and other craft were tossed about like so many corks. The wind was blowing fearfully, and more than once we were in such a plight that many of us yelled "Good-bye, England home, and beauty." To make matters worse a terrific snowstorm came on, and the North Sea seemed to undergo a complete transformation. Nothing looked more unlikely than a battle in such weather conditions. But the unexpected is always happening on sea, as well as on land, especially in war time.

For a while we strolled about off the German coast. Then we got tired of waiting, so we metaphorically knocked at the door to ask a question of the German fleet. To while away the hours we put on a gramophone record, which blurted out, "Here we are, here we are, here we are again." But still there was no response. "They can't be at home," said a wag; "let's have a peep round." And we did. The moment was hardly opportune to carry out the seaplane raid, already deferred on account of the weather. The conditions, however, did not improve, and it was decided to let loose our flying men immediately. Five of them went up, young Lieut. Reid leading the way. I shall never forget the scene as they soared amongst the snow clouds right over Schleswig-Holstein. It was a fairy-like picture to see the German anti-aircraft guns bursting against a background of snow, with our airmen playing all kinds of tricks to dodge the fire. The German aviators came over in advance to meet us, and our gunners quickly set to work on them. With marvellous accuracy they exploded shell after shell about the aeroplanes, and two of them at least were badly hit and promptly retired.

The Germans had had plenty of time by now to realise what was going on, and they tried hard but unsuccessfully to coax us into their minefield. We were not having any, and were content to play our own little game, which was to draw them out. We swooped round to give the enemy the impression that we were beating a hasty retreat. This little manoeuvre was quite successful and effective for us. Germany's cruisers and torpedo destroyers started to chase us at top speed, but suddenly they had a nasty set-back. The order was given to swing round, and to the surprise of the Germans we went back to meet them. We set about them in diagonal fashion, the Cleopatra being well ahead of the other cruisers.

The most awful pounding resulted. I may remark that the German gunnery was an improvement on that of a year ago, and the enemy certainly landed us one or two disturbing shots. The Cleopatra made a desperate dash, during which a German destroyer was absolutely cut in two and went to the bottom. When the Cleopatra rammed the enemy destroyer we all sang "Abide with me." We made the return journey in the most abominable weather, and all our boats, excepting the Medusa, returned to port little the worse for the scrap. The crew of the Medusa had a very narrow shave. How they escaped was miraculous, for when she collided with the Laverock it was odds against anybody being saved.

Wireless Development.

More Discoveries By Signor Marconi.

A statement issued by the Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company reveals the fact that Senator Marconi has made some wireless discoveries which will be applied to military purposes. It is as follows:—

Senator Marconi has been engaged in research work in Italy, where he has been able to carry out some important experiments and tests. He is advising that the results obtained are far-reaching, and directly concern the future practice of the entire science of wireless telegraphy and telephony, over both long or short distances, no matter whether conducted by means of ordinary spark, quenched sparks, or continuous waves.

He is now engaged in making applications for the patents, which will probably be applied at once in Italy to military purposes. By these means results heretofore impossible will be obtained.

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TIME TABLE.

LINE 1—BANGKABUE TO BANG QUANG & MUANG NAWN.	
Boats leave Bangkok to Bang Quang, Muang Nawn & Pakret.	
a.m. 6.40, 7.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.40, 12.10.	
p.m. 1.10, 2.30, 3.10, 3.50, 4.40, 5.30 daily.	
Bangkok to Sankut 2.30 p.m. daily.	
" " Kai Koh Yai 1.00	
LINE 2—TANON TOK TO PAKLAT in connection with Paklat Tram Cars Thahin	
Boats leave Tanon Tok every full and half hour from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.	
After 7.30 when sufficient passengers.	
LINE 3—THA CHANG WANG LUANG TO KLONG BANGKOK NOI.	
Boats leave Tha Chang Wang Luang landing a.m. 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30.	
11.30, and 12.30 and p.m. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 4.30 daily.	
LINE 4—KLONG SAMRONG LOCK TO BANG HIA.	
Boats leave the Lock in connection with the Paknam Railway train	
19.15 a.m. from Bangkok.	

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TIME TABLE

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	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.55	9.48	1.25	3.38	Ban Meh Chang Dep.	...	9.7
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.11	3.33	5.45	Den Chai "	...	12.38
					Tha Sao "	7.1	2.21	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Utaradit "	7.18	2.40	...	...
					Ban Dara Arr.	8.16	3.26	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Sawa'loke Dep.	7.1	2.10	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Ban Dara Arr.	8.1	3.11	...	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2	Ban Dara Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pak'poh Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Pitsa'loke Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pak'poh Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Pitsa'loke Dep.	1.45	...	...	a.m.
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6	11.5	...	...	Pak'poh Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pak'poh Dep.	3.52	...	7.20	10.43.
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	12.28.
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
S'kaloke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...					
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.25	...	Korat Dep.	...	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Utaradit "	...	10.6	5.39	...	Gengkoj "	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...					
Den Chai "	...	11.57	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Ban Meh "	...	p.m.	...	...			
Chang "	...	3.8	...	...			
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.1	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Gengkoj Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Ayuthia "	7.13	9.25	1.23	3.58
Korat "	...	6.8	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.1
Bangkok Dep.	7.45	3.50	Petrien Dep.	7.30	3.55
Petrien Arr.	9.33	5.38	Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43

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